

There was a violent tempest (hurricane), at 10 o'clock on the night of the 19th of August last. The Morse Factory took fire during the prevalence of the storm. The origin of the fire is held to be the carelessness of shopboys and lanterns. The view of the fire is reported to have been something extremely grand.—A vessel, which was in the harbor.—The oil manufactory of M. Hancett, at the Botonda, was burnt down. The general loss by this terrible fire, was estimated at \$200,000.

RESOURCES OF THE RIVERS

In no district in Australasia can scientists find breeding to more extensive and so profitably carried out than in Riverina. The title of doctor sufficient-ly stresses her capabilities for the production of fish; and the facilities which present themselves for an easily available market render the subject a most interesting and important one to treat on.

Already the supply which nature has afforded to us is scarcely sufficient for the demand, and this, too, with all the difficulties and expense of land carriage by exorable roads to the Victorian markets. When we consider the enormous quantities of the Melbourne market, it is not surprising that the supply is so inadequate.

the railway to London is dependent on the fish, and the fish will receive its supplies of fish from the Murray and its tributaries with as much regularity at its disposal as the fish from the River Phillip harbor. It does from the various bays of New South Wales. To meet this increased demand to any extent, and at little expense, is within the reach of our enterprising men. The march of science has not played you doubt the fact that fish can be reared artificially with the greatest ease, and the marvellous fecundity of the finny breed renders the enterprise most quickly profitable than any other which can be undertaken. *Salmo gairdneri* is so simple that the actual expense of rearing *open-eyes* is established by actual experience.

efficiency, especially in the case of the machine which would be tempted to doubt that such a machine could be constructed with any possibility of operating continuously for an hour or so, and from treatment of which a child of tender years, and finally being constructed in a sufficiently carrying out. We will briefly describe the process of carrying out, nine feet long, by three feet broad, being constructed the bottom of the covered with fine river sand, is placed where a rapid stream of water constantly ripples over the surface. The sand from the female fish, having been cleaned of the scales and scales, is mixed with water, and

Water is placed in the box, and the milt from the male fish is poured over the roe. The mysterious fertilizing process at once commences. The care is only required to be taken that the supply of water is constant and regular.

Each box will hatch 20,000 to 35,000 fish. The ova, being protected from the ravages of the swan, who with his long shovel-beak gobbles them up by myriads, from the dragon flg, the water shrimp and the fish themselves, come to maturity with scarcely any loss. Then it is necessary that nurseries

be taken care of by the fisher, and the young ones must be protected from the depredations of the larger fish. These nurseries must be regulated that, as the young ones grow in strength and size, they may be transferred to larger reservoirs until they have reached maturity.

Two species of fish which are particularly suited to this district are those that are the most productive. The results of careful weighing and accurate computation have been stated by the most enthusiastic acclimatizer, Dr. Buckland, to be:—

	Weight.	Eggs.
Cod	90 lbs.	4,732,000

Purch	20	20
.....	18	30,592
.....	18	480,480

Now, when it is taken into consideration that the prices we have shown considered will, if not all the fish can be hatched, and that the young fish can be preserved till they arrive at maturity, it will be preserved seems that a fair field for enterprise is opened.

The Federal denizens of this fair district spare no time nor money in obtaining the best broods of sheep and year by year large sums are being expended in making dams, tanks, and reservoirs on various streams with the idea that a few of these streams will be

capabilities of the runs. How readily could these reservoirs be stocked with fish, in the first place, by taking a leaf out of Brother Jonathan's book, and adopting a contrivance which has been found to answer in America? The Yankee notion is, to have a tank constructed on a light carriage, or even on packhorns, with a common bellows attached, whereby a current of air can be easily sent through the water, in which are placed the fish, all alive and chaffed! By this simple contrivance, fish are carried alive from places distant over 60

When a new fish is brought into a pond, we consider it a new fish, not a fish that has been artificially reared to be easily started, as we have described, and it is an encouraging circumstance, therefore, as well as an extraordinary one, that the fish about to be used for piscicultural experiments must have been reared for a day or two, and yet that this survival principle remains uninjured in the milk or roe.

When a luxuriant change from the mutton and damper to the fish and fish-bone is made, the fish are in abundance! When fresh fish ready to be cooked are in abundance! When the blow-fly is in abundance, tainted mutton, or when the appetite especially if sickness, is in abundance, the mutton and damper are in abundance! When the mutton and damper are in abundance, the blow-fly is in abundance! When the blow-fly is in abundance, the mutton and damper are in abundance!

slaughterer's knife, and was ready to pour blood in this most important economical fact, that the cod, the herring, the perch, or the carp are the deadliest enemies to the wharfman, and that pest of the conductor of the dam or reservoir, and take by the induction of the fish into these artificial lakes, the safety of the invaluable water may be secured—surely the reason is plain enough to make our pastoral readers hearken to our advice, and consider how they can accomplish what we recommend.

extensively exported. The market for the Murray cod when once the Murray River railway is extended to Echuca, will be practically unbounded; and the supply can, as we have before indicated, be readily made to keep pace with the demand.

This has been done in England and France. In the former, several piscicultural establishments have been in successful operation for years past; the fish on which culture the greatest reliance has been placed has been the salmon. The largely increased demand for this prince of fishes (owing to enormous quantities being consumed as a delicacy) has led to the establishment of these pisciculture, and to the consequent

caused the most ruthless slaughter both in season and out of season. The natural consequence of this had been a visible decrease in supply, so much so, that serious fears were entertained that the commercial value of this noble fish would be lost, as the stock would be so completely exhausted as to preclude exportation. Here science stepped in, and by her aid the rivers in which the supply of salmon was gradually dying out were restocked in an incredibly short time, and the fears as to the deficiency of supply in future were completely allayed. In France the Imperial Government supported a similar scheme, and in 1861 at Boulogne a costly

stantly made between the two countries. On the eve of the introduction of salmon to these waters, it was of the utmost importance that attention should be pointedly directed to the practice of pisciculture, as from every female salmon of one pound weight reared there can be had 1000 eggs, which by very little care can be reared into 10000 full-grown salmon.

We see by the last accounts from home the experiments conducted by Mr. Youl of burying the ova in solid blocks of ice have turned out signally successful.

length of the voyage from England to these colonies, the
the can having been taken from their temporary tombs
and shown a few unmistakeable signs of peric
mortality. It will, therefore, not be long before the
most rivers can find more congenial haunts than the
in the noble streams which have given a name to our
district: Ought we not to serve our apprenticeship
to pisciculture in the flat indignant to our rivers in
when failure through want of skill and experience is
before we dare to risk ex

AN OLD BIBLE—There is in the possession of Mr John Macarthur Bloomhill, of Cawdor, a fine old copy of the Geneva Bible, printed in England in the year 1607. It is almost in an entire state of preservation, and is printed on very fine paper. Appearing originally about twelve years after the Council of Trent, it contains a copy of the Apocrypha, as also the Books of Common Prayer. Interpersed *there are* various

products, which for fineness of finish really do announce themselves as the work of a craftsman. The artist, however, is not to be taken to his artists, although they appear to have had the knowledge of perspective, or the relative size of objects. They are for the most part a combination of ground plans and bird's-eye views. Each panel had an appropriate tune—somehow foreign to ordinary musicians—at the beginning, or a reference to suitable one for it. The Bible was translated in German as its name implies, in the year 1567, by several English divines, who were forced to seek a refuge from the persecutions of Queen Mary. The New Testament, and the translation of R.

Old and New were accompanied by notes which stressed strongly the views of Calvin and Beza. In England it was long the favourite version of the English Puritans and the Scotch Presbyterians. It was long and popularly known as the *Brethren's Bible*, on account of the rendering of Gen. iii. 7. "Then the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig-leaves together, and made themselves breeches." This was the first edition of the Bible that was printed in the Roman character, or divided into verses.—*Jaworski*.

A seaman of Her Majesty's ship Queen has been shot dead by a Greek at Athens, and two or three other seamen have been wounded while on shore leave.

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**NEW SOUTH WALES
PARLIAMENT.**

**NEW SOUTH WALES
PARLIAMENT.**

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Ministry saying that he thought these political meetings were out of place and in bad taste. He had not come there to interrupt the harmony of their social meeting, but he had come to raise up a public man, and as such he expressed frankly what he meant and what he thought. The new Ministry should have something opposite from him. (Partial cheer.)

He terminated the dinner and the speeches, the guests adjourning to the outer air, where dances and other amusements were resumed until it was time to return to Sydney.

to the hospital. Nearly about midnight in the morning, we were told that a severe case of cholera had been admitted to the hospital, whose foot slipped as he was about to go down the stairs and he fell and sustained very serious injuries. He was taken to the medical gentlemen present. The unfortunate circumstance appeared to be the only untoward incident that took place at the Holy City's picnic.

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Jerusalem, as well as a great privilege, to visit Jerusalem, to enjoy the city, and to walk about Zion and mark well her palace. The visitors proceeded to give a brief outline of the annals of Jerusalem from the earliest period to the present time, and then, in putting down the population of Jerusalem at the present time, told the outcome of ancient historians in their accounts of the city, and the manner in which they were also desperate; they knew that the Romans had been so piteous to their conquerors, and their defense was a most pathetic one. It was well known that the Romans had been so piteous to their conquerors, and their defense was a most pathetic one. It was well known that the Romans had been so piteous to their conquerors, and their defense was a most pathetic one.

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with the celebration.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZATION—We have been requested to state that, weather permitting, gun practice will be conducted on Fort Denison to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, commencing at half-past two o'clock.

RECEIVED FROM LONDON—Mr. James Dargatz, of Glasgow, has received four ounces of the celebrated flocks of Minto, Amos Philibert, of Odessa, which have just arrived in the condition. They are to be seen at Mr. M. M. Bazaar, Piccadilly.

THEIR MOTHERS will very gladly repay the trouble of a visit.

CORONATION INQUIRY AND INQUIRY—The City Council are on request to-day, at the Chamber Lately, Quatre

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and left on Sunday night he was seized with convulsions, and died at the residence of a friend, a few days later. The coroner's finding "died from natural cause."

ALARM OF FIRE—At about one o'clock, yesterday, the dining of a house in Sumner street, occupied by a family of German-Americans, was on fire. The fire was caused by the insurance firemen taking the place, but was not of to work. The firemen extinguished the flames by means of a hand pump, and the cause was possible danger.

THE PATIENT—A young man, named Andrew Miller was taken to the Infirmary yesterday morning. He had been sitting a steamer, when he fell a distance of fifteen feet, from a stage on which he had been standing, and received a severe injury to the head.

DR. ROBERT N. STARR MANILLA.—Information reached me of Friday afternoon, that two men, named William Ryan and William Hayler, had been apprehended in stealing a drey. It appears that on the 2nd of September, a drey with a quantity of goods belonging to Mr. J. A. Sorensen, alias "Sorensen," was taken from the house of a resident of these men. The least trouble was taken, but was awake by the noise made as some clothing goods from the drey were removed. He discovered that the large amount of goods recovered during the night, and also a box of English soap. The

searcher proceeded on to Mr. Munro's station, and that station having been reached, he was informed that search warrants for the prisoners were issued. He knew that a day or so after the robbery occurred a bag of stolen sugar was found on the road, some distance from the station, according to the report of the driver of the box of sugar was found, and this has been identified by Mr. Munro as part of the property stolen from the drug store. He is in the list of Hayden and the property of the stolen property are said to be in the hands of the same person. Hayden, Perryman, who was at home at the time, was taken into custody by constable Robison, and conveyed to Bienville. He was held for a few days, and then released, and was demanded for the production of material evidence. Hayden

PROFESSOR BURNELL AT BALMAH.—It will be seen, from our advertising columns, that this evening Professor Burnell, the far-famed school-bloquist, is to give one of his famous "fourth year" lectures on the "theory of the school" at the school of Arts, BalmaH. He is already well known in this city, where his experiments have been attended with a remarkable degree of success. He has never over the world and will of them upon him to be operative being truly marvellous, and such as almost surpasses belief.

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[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

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from the steel, and, as yet, only on the march from threatened point to point in the city.

Tuesday, Governor Beynon arrived and harangued from the steps of the City Hall, but all loyal men well knew his words were hollow and his professions false. The present Governor, however, is a more reliable politician, and a more conscientious tool, even yet, of the party which placed him in power,—no patriot, possibly, no warm emotions, which prompt at times to noble acts outside the programme laid down by party, but a man of sense, who would not be so easily misled by the government of a great State as his predecessor. But while he was speaking—while he was assuaging those who troubled themselves to get within hearing that the peace of the city would be preserved, and that the rioters would be already reformed by business and order resumed, the police and the mob were in conflict, and with the soldiers fighting from street to street in the section of the city stretching from 18th-street and 5th-avenue up to 22nd-street, and from 1st-avenue to 2nd-avenue, and from 2nd-avenue to 3rd-avenue, and from 3rd-avenue to 4th-avenue, and from 4th-avenue to 5th-avenue, and from 5th-avenue to 6th-avenue, and from 6th-avenue to 7th-avenue, and from 7th-avenue to 8th-avenue, and from 8th-avenue to 9th-avenue, and from 9th-avenue to 10th-avenue, and from 10th-avenue to 11th-avenue, and from 11th-avenue to 12th-avenue, and from 12th-avenue to 13th-avenue, and from 13th-avenue to 14th-avenue, and from 14th-avenue to 15th-avenue, and from 15th-avenue to 16th-avenue, and from 16th-avenue to 17th-avenue, and from 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(Written expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald.)

Written especially for the Sydney Morning Herald.

August 19, 1863.

The recently-published report of the Royal Commissioners on Transportation and Penal Servitude, has occasioned considerable uneasiness here amongst those who are acquainted with the aversion entertained by the Australian colonists towards anything like the resumption of transportation to Western Australia, as recommended by the commissioners. It cannot be denied that the commissioners have bestowed considerable labour and attention upon the investigation of the evidence adduced before them; but it is equally true that they have not given due prominence to the fact that the ticket-of-leave system never had a fair trial in this country, although its general trial is made the basis of their recommended revival of transportation. The system of "tickets-of-leave" was borrowed from the colonies, but its introduction into this country was unattended with the precaution, namely, the supervision of the liberated convict, and his recommitment to prison in the case of misconduct. The moment that a criminal obtained a ticket-of-leave, he seemed to be—so far as England was concerned—freed from further interference unless directed in the commission of fresh crimes. He was left to his own devices, and many of the convicts thus liberated, found their way back to their old haunts and associates; and therefore becoming dangerous to society than they had previously been. In fact, the whole system, as practised here, has been a failure. It has been the cause of the "gripping" panic, which has now completely subsided, public attention would have been directed more to the reform of the system rather than to the resumption of transportation. It is acknowledged by most intelligent persons in this country that it is no right to impose the scum and reascendancy of our towns and cities upon the shores of our dependencies, especially when we consider that, irrespective of the ticket-of-leave system, the resumption of transportation as a punishment would be entirely neutralised, the efforts of those engaged in the labour of seeking to introduce a system of reformation instead of punishment, into our mode of dealing with our criminal population. If long as transportation is allowed to form part of our penal discipline, little or nothing will be done towards suppressing the causes which lead directly to crime. There will be no real realization of the old proverb, "cut of the right, and the mischief will be done as the danger lies at our own doors we should never rest until something has been done for the purpose of averting the threatened mischiefs from the colonies. If we transferred the burden elsewhere, it becomes no part of our duty to consider the inconveniences thus occasioned. The report of the commissioners is a huge mistake. Not only is the theory for the revival of transportation, but its implementation is a mistake. The report of such men as M. D. Hill, Esq., the worthy Recorder of Birmingham, Sir Walter Crofton, and others who have made the subject their especial study. What really is the remedy? It is the more enforcement of reformation, and the more strictness in the issue of the ticket-of-leave system. If it is to be a ticket-of-leave for transportation, if there really is any, would come. The whole of the outcry against tickets-of-leave has originated in misconception.

JOHN PLUMMER.

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Upper Merri Merri, on the Merri Merri Creek, and Guralgumbone, on the Castlereagh River, with 2000 head, more or less, of choice, well-bred, quiet cattle. The improvements are first-class.

Also, New Kerbin, on the Castlereagh River, with 2000 sheep, more or less.

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TWO STONE HOUSES for SALE, in pleasant situation, containing 1000 acres.

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 for three years, seven years. Apply, by letter,
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BEDROOMS com-fortably furnished, for
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Hours. Pitt-street, south of Liverpool-street.

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